

light scales, as in *O. maculatus* and *O. nemorosus*. Abdomen with yellowish bands, each embracing two contiguous segments, and connected by a median dorsal yellowish line, so that in pale specimens each segment of the abdomen appears to have a pair of subquadrate dark brown patches. Average length, ♂ 6·5 mm., ♀ 5 mm.

This species occurs abundantly at Aldborough, Suffolk, and has been taken at various places in the London district (Charlton, Dartford, Albert Docks, Lewisham, Camberwell, Chiswick, Stamford Hill), and at Rochester and Wyre Forest.

I believe that Rondani's *Culex pulchripalpis* and *C. penicillaris* are both synonyms. Theobald introduced *C. pulchripalpis* as British on the strength of some specimens of this species taken at the Albert Docks.

2. *O. vexans*, Mg.—Thorax dark brown, uniformly clothed with dark golden-brown scales. Pale bands of abdomen (in female at least) narrowly interrupted at the sides and indented in the middle, so that they appear bilobed. Male genitalia very peculiar, the claspers being forked. Average length, ♂ 6 mm., ♀ 5 mm.

This species has at present but slender claims to a place in the British list. It has been confused with *Theobaldia morsitans*, and probably some of the old records of *O. vexans* really refer to that species. In the old Clifton collection in the British Museum were seven specimens of this species, all without locality label—three females unnamed, and two males, two females labelled “? *calopus*, Meig.” Apart from these the only British specimens I have seen or heard of are a male and female in the Cambridge Museum, taken at Mildenhall, Suffolk, July, 1894, by Mr. C. G. Lamb. Both these are very much rubbed, and the characteristic abdominal markings of the female removed.

O. vexans occurs, I believe, in North America under the name of *sylvestris*, Theo.—variously placed in *Culex*, *Ecculex*, or *Aedes*. Theobald's type was said to have the hind claws of the female simple, but most American specimens have them toothed, like the European *O. vexans*.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ANOMALON (ICHNEUMONIDÆ) FROM HONGKONG.

By P. CAMERON.

Anomalon pyretorum, sp. n.

Ferruginous, the abdomen brighter in tint; the front broadly, the vertex less broadly, occiput, the greater part of mesonotum, the lower part of the pro- and mesopleuræ, the metathorax, and more than

the basal three-fourths of the second abdominal segment above, black; the four front legs bright yellow, the coxæ broadly at the base below rufous, the hind legs rufous, the coxæ in the middle broadly above and entirely below, and the apical third of the hind tibiæ, black, the hind tarsi yellow, tinged with fulvous, the base rufous. The face, clypeus, mandibles, and palpi bright yellow, as are also the malar space and a line on the lower part of the outer orbits. Wings fulvous-hyaline, the apex broadly tinged with fuscous violaceous, the nervures black, the costa and stigma rufo-testaceous. Male. Length, 28 mm.

Bred from the larva of *Saturnia pyretorum*, West. Received by Mr. J. Henry Watson from Hongkong.

Head, thorax, and base of legs densely covered with pale, almost fulvous pubescence. The vertex between the ocelli is irregularly, stoutly striated, a stout stria runs down from outside the posterior ocelli, and two stout oblique ones from between the outer and lower. Parapsidal furrows with stout striæ, which are more numerous on the base. Middle of propleuræ stoutly striated, the striæ almost forming reticulations; there is a broad reticulated band on the mesopleuræ below the middle, the band widest at the base. Metathorax strongly reticulated. Mesosternal furrow curved, crenulated; it is on the basal two-thirds. The transverse median nervure is received shortly beyond the transverse; in the hind wings the transverse cubital is broken shortly below the middle. The basal joints of the flagellum are yellow below.

SOME NEW SPECIES OF *ZAMARADA* (FAM. GEOMETRIDÆ).

BY LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

CHIEFLY through the kindness of Mr. F. W. Short, B.Sc., F.I.E., of Selukwe, S. Rhodesia, I have accumulated some very interesting material in the genus *Zamarada*, Moore, which seems to be remarkably prevalent in his district. As most of the forms are represented by more than one specimen, and entirely without intergrades, there can be no reasonable doubt as to their specific rank, although the structural uniformity throughout the genus robs one of the most decisive criteria. I subjoin descriptions of the new species.

Zamarada bathyscaphes, n. sp.

♂ ♀, 26-27 mm. Face and palpus mixed red and pale ochreous. Vertex and antenna pale ochreous; occiput red. Thorax and abdomen above red, beneath (with legs) pale.

Both wings very pale, iridescent yellow-green, with small basal patch, broad distal border, slight inner-marginal shading and very small discal spot red (a blend of bright rufous, yellowish and violet scales), the fore wing in addition with costal edge (to SC) ochreous